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MAPPING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AMERICA

LILA THOMPSON. **Corn, Wheat, Sugar, Rice, and Cotton in South America.** Maps, ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Vol. 52, 1921, pp. 339–363.

LILA THOMPSON. **Distribution of Live Stock in South America.** Maps, ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Vol. 53, 1921, pp. 109–124.

The line of research which made Finch and Baker's "Geography of the World's Agriculture" so valuable a contribution to economic geography has been followed in these useful papers. The writer, research assistant in agricultural geography in the United States Department of Agriculture, has compiled available statistics showing the importance of the crops named and of the live stock (cattle, sheep, goats, swine) in each of the South American countries and has mapped their distribution.

These papers supplement the larger work referred to in that the production of many South American countries was proportionately too small to find a place in a summary of the regions most important in the world's agriculture. Production rather than acreage is made the basis of representation of the crops, because statistics of acreage devoted to individual crops are not published by most of the South American countries.

The production maps (scale 1 : 50,000,000) that accompany the articles, when compared with maps showing relief, rainfall, temperature, and the distribution of population, afford an excellent basis for study of various geographic factors that have affected human occupation in the several regions. Some of these factors are brought out in the papers: others will be readily apparent to the student of South American geography.

AN AGRICULTURAL ATLAS OF WALES

J. PRYSE HOWELL. **An Agricultural Atlas of Wales.** [6 and] 23 pp.; maps. Prepared for the Inst. for Research in Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Oxford. Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1921. 5 s. 10½ x 15 inches.

This publication consists of 18 maps showing, by the dot system, the geographic distribution of the more important crops and kinds of live stock in Wales, by parishes, according to statistics collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1918. In addition, 5 dot maps show the distribution of market towns, of mountain and heath land, of permanent grassland, of arable land, and of bare fallow. An envelope at the back, furthermore, contains three colored maps showing the geology, the topography, and the average annual rainfall. The crop, livestock, and other distribution maps are printed on translucent oiled paper; and the colored maps, being loose, can be inserted beneath the dot maps in order to facilitate comparison between distribution of the crops and the physical conditions shown on these three maps.

The relationship between the rainfall and the distribution of wheat is clearly marked, most of the wheat being grown in those areas having less than 40 inches average annual precipitation, and practically none in areas having over 60 inches. This absence of wheat from the regions of heavy rainfall may also be due, in part, to the higher elevation and presumably cooler temperatures of these upland areas and to the rougher topography. However, as wheat in nearly all parts of the world is of greatest importance in regions having 15 to 35 inches of rainfall, it seems very likely that in Wales, also, the amount of precipitation is the primary factor in determining the distribution of this crop. Barley, on the other hand, shows the densest distribution in regions having 40 to 60 inches of rainfall, while a considerable acreage of oats is indicated for areas having over 80 inches of rainfall and appears to be densest in the 40 to 60 inch zone. Beans are practically confined to the regions having less than 30 inches of rainfall, while potatoes, turnips, and mangolds show no marked preference with reference to amount of annual rainfall.

The correlation of crop distribution with topography and altitude is also evident, the crops being grown in the valleys and on the lower slopes of the mountains, while the higher slopes are largely covered with heath and an appreciable acreage of permanent grass. The comparison of the map of arable land with the relief map is especially effective.

The inclusion of the geological map appears to be due to tradition rather than any correlation between the geological formations and the distribution of the crops. Indeed, the author in the introduction says, "It will be observed that except in the mountainous